









## NEWS BY THE GERMAN MAIL.

LONDON, March 11th.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.  
It has been arranged that 20,000 troops shall line the streets of London at the opening of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. The procession on Queen's Jubilee day will pass along Piccadilly, St. James's Street, Pall Mall, Trafalgar Square, the Strand, Fleet Street, and Ludgate Hill to St. Paul's Cathedral. The procession will return from St. Paul's via London Bridge, the Borough, Westminster Bridge, Parliament Street, and Whitehall, to Buckingham Palace.

THE KING OF BRITAIN.

The King of Brunei, who fled from his capital on the advance on the British force under Rear-Admiral Rawson last month, has returned to the town for the purpose of having a "palaver" with Mr. R. D. Moor, a British Consul for the Niger Coast protectorate, who, with a portion of the British force, remains here for some time. Three of the Brunei chiefs are held as hostages by the British. The treaty entered into by Mr. Moor and the Emir of Borneo, who is the latter in his kingdom under a British Protectorate, also settles the question of the Lagos boundary.

Sir William Maxwell, the Governor of the Gold Coast, telegraphs to the Secretary of State that Samory, the celebrated Arab slave raider, has become a source of annoyance to the hinterland of the colony that he has been forced to dispatch a military expedition consisting of the Hausa force, against him.

The Niger Company has abolished slavery in its territory. The French forces in Dahomey have seized Benin, and are claiming the west bank of the Niger River.

THE RAID INQUIRY.

The Raid Inquiry was continued on the 8th, when Sir Graham John Bowen, Imperial Secretary to the High Commissioner of South Africa, was under examination. Sir Graham made some remarkable admissions. In reply to a question from Mr. Chamberlain, he stated that, on October 9th, Mr. Rhodes, after obtaining from him a pledge of secrecy, informed him that a rising on the Rand was probable, and also that he (Mr. Rhodes) intended to place a force of the Chartered Company's troops at Pitsani, on the Transvaal frontier, to assist the rebels if such a step should prove necessary. The witness further stated that Mr. Rhodes justified this course of action on the ground that the Imperial Government was too slow in obtaining a redress of the Uitlanders' grievances. In conclusion, Sir Graham testified to the fact that in pursuance of his pledge to Mr. Rhodes he had abstained from informing Lord Rosebery of what was contemplated.

SOUTH AFRICA.

In consequence of the action of the Transvaal Volksraad in passing a law subordinating the High Court of Justice to that body, the judges adjourned the court until June next, at the same time announcing that they would await the verdict of the people. President Kruger has given the judges a fortnight in which to decide whether they will conform to the decision of the Volksraad.

It was announced a few days ago that President Kruger was about to visit Bloemfontein, to discuss with President Steyn the project of a closer union between the South African Republic and the Orange Free State. It is now stated that President Kruger is endeavoring to induce the Orange Free State to increase its military strength by raising fresh troops. Dr. Kruger will accompany President Kruger to Bloemfontein.

In view of the threatening aspect of affairs in South Africa, the British Government is considering the question of strengthening the military position of Great Britain in South Africa. It is proposed to increase the number of officers of the permanent military forces.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Pope has decided to read a delegate to Canada to mediate between the Dominion and the State Governments with respect to the settlement of the Manitoba School question.

The Rev. Dr. Dale's wife was buried to death at Bath while reading in bed.

A coal mine in the neighbourhood of Dover has been flooded by a sudden burst of water, and eight miners employed underground are reported to be drowned.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR FEBRUARY SHOW THAT THE IMPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR, INCREASED BY £1,063,428, WHILE THE EXPORTS DECREASED BY £1,839,473.

## SAFEGUARDING THE EMPIRE.

[Glasgow Herald, Feb. 27th.]

Never, surely, was there a more unfortunate time than the present in which to limit the expenditure necessary to make good the national defenses. The general feeling in the country is that, with regard to the Army, the Government scheme is rather too small than too large. A more extensive measure would certainly not have been condemned as extravagant in view of the warlike possibilities suggested by present involvements. Last week, however, when the House of Commons passed the Bill, an attempt was made to cut down the amount asked for under the Bill from £5,483,000 to £3,000,000. Mr. Lough, who proposed this amendment, did so on the ground that three millions would allow of the expenditure of a million under each schedule, and that that ought to be enough to do all that is necessary. His real ground of complaint, however, was that the money should be obtained all at once under the Estimates. A more wasteful way of dealing with a great scheme of military works under the Estimates. "The scheme is before the House and the country as a whole, and must be dealt with as a whole. It really involves less money than the Estimate laid before the House some years ago, and it will not secure the adoption of all the measures of defense that many competent authorities deem imperative. It is to be remembered that a considerable portion of the expenditure is really for naval purposes—that is to say, for the defense of communications abroad. Without these precautions our fleet would be crippled in time of war, and it is just in such circumstances that the army and navy form one line of defense. Then the effective protection of our mercantile marine as well. The attempt to restrict the time of expenditure of the money was as ill-advised as the attempt to reduce the amount. Little weight attached to Mr. Labouchere's remarkable plea, that as Parliament should commit the country to expenditure beyond its own probable terms of reference. On this hypothesis no works of an extensive nature, requiring years to construct, could be undertaken at any time. It is certain that all the money asked for is required, and as far as the principle is concerned, it does not matter whether it is all expended in five years or spread over ten years, as long as the work for which it is provided is done. If it is not applied within seven years, there will be some thing more than disappointment. The probability is rather that within the next few years we shall have to face an additional expenditure on other works. It cannot be doubted that a serious defect in the Government's scheme of defense exists with regard to protective measures on the East Coast. Along the

whole margin of ocean traffic there is not a single fortified station to which our warships can resort to coal and refit in the event of a war involving naval operations on the North Sea or the Baltic. We have our grievance, too, founded on national fears, on the West Coast, so that altogether there will be little sympathy anywhere with those who seek to obstruct what is after all only one step towards the safeguarding of the Empire.

## THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The following circular, which speaks for itself, will doubtless interest many of our readers so we give it in full:—

TOKIO, 1st April, 1897.

DEAR SIRS,

To those exporters from China, Hongkong, and Japan to Europe, or to other ports via London, who, from the 1st May to 31st October, 1897, have found it to their interest to confine their support and shipments, during that period, to the steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, we shall be happy to allow a rebate of five per cent. on the freight paid on sea and general cargo.

To those who on the 30th April, 1898, have found it to their interest to continue their support and shipments to the said Line, we will allow a further five per cent. on freights contributed up to 31st October, 1897, and ten per cent. on those from that date to 30th April, 1898.

Until further notice, shipments made by the P. & O. S. N. Co., "M. M.," "N. G. Lloyd's," "Austrian Lloyd," "Rabattino," "Ocean S. S. Co.," "Glen," "Shire," "Ben," "Metall," "Shell," and "Richmond's" Line steamers will not invalidate claims for the above.

No "returns" will be payable on freight contributed by and on oil from Japan, silk and tea, and the produce of the Eastern Archipelago transhipped at Hongkong.

Exporters applying for the rebate, which will be payable in Tokyo on and after 1st January and 1st July, 1898, respectively, must fill up and sign the forms which can be obtained on application at any of the Company's Branch Offices or Agencies.

By mutual agreement the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will, until further notice, quote first port rates below the gross rates to London, of the Lines mentioned herein.

Yours faithfully,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

R. KORDO,

Managing Director.

ANTI-ALIEN LEGISLATION IN JAPAN.

Kobe, March 26th.

There can be no doubt that the action of the Government in introducing the Direct Exports Encouragement Bill (now passed by the Diet) has created much disturbance among the foreign communities in Japan. It is not unreasonably supposed that if the policy of discrimination can be deliberately adopted in cases where the Treaties distinctly provide against it, the foreigner is likely to meet with but little consideration in matters where the Treaties are silent; and it is from this point of view that we regard the introduction of the measure as being of much importance. The Bill, in fact, reveals the attitude taken up by the Government of Japan towards the foreigner.

In itself we do not think the Bill is dangerous, because we cannot believe that Japan is so stupid as to conclude a Treaty with Japan on the basis of the Anglo-Japanese agreement will consent that one of its most important provisions shall be thus rendered inoperative. Japan will have to give way to the pressure that will be brought to bear. But many other points will arise for settlement when the new Treaties come into force that their provisions do not cover and upon which, if an attitude of hostility to foreign merchants is to be taken up, both protest and foreign merchants will have little effect in the face of a determined policy of discrimination. The 7th, with commendable frankness, has declared the policy of discrimination to be one which cannot be "altogether regarded as the action of a civilized nation." Certainly it is not the action which might have been expected by foreign Powers who have surrendered extra-territoriality on the understanding that Japan would keep the engagements she has entered into by the Treaty. It is rather curious, by the way, that, so far as regards the Anglo-Japanese agreement, the initiative for putting the Treaty into operation rests solely with the Japanese, as Art. XXI. provides that it "shall come into force one year after His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government shall have given notice to Her Britannic Majesty's Government of its wish to have the same brought into operation," after which "the Treaty shall remain in force for the period of twelve years." The British Government therefore cannot exert pressure upon Japan by refusing to give notice on its side for the operation of the Treaty, but we presume that for cause alone it would be quite possible to decline to accept the notice given by Japan unless the Japanese Government removed from the statute-books all laws which were contrary to the provisions of the Treaty. However that may be, the attitude which the Japanese Government has adopted must be sincerely regretted by all who wish to see the difficulties of the position as regards Japan removed.

Driven out of the foreign merchant rather than aggravated, Japan is never content with Japanese who desire to be treated as equals. Japan is not content with Japanese who desire to be treated as equals. Japan is not content with Japanese who desire to be treated as equals.

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## Intimations.

## THE BEST NERVE-TUNER.

## "TONINE."

TONINE is prepared of pure *Hamoglobin* extracted from pure animal blood combined with general digestive and nerve tonics. When the blood from any cause, has become impure or impoverished, as shown by pale skin, lips and gums, the results obtained by the use of "TONINE" are certainly remarkable. The normal constituents of the blood are supplied in their natural form. The appetite is most wonderfully and rapidly increased, whereby a larger quantity of food can be taken and by its property of increasing the power of digestion and assimilation, more good wholesome nourishment is introduced into the system than by the use of other remedies. "Complete directions including hygienic measures and diet with each bottle."

PREPARED ONLY BY  
AMERICAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK.

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WATKINS &amp; CO., Agents.

## THE CLUB HOTEL

5, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

## HOTEL METROPOLE

1, TSUKIJI, TOKYO.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-furnished, the Cuisine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal. ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT. Experienced English maids in attendance.

The Hotel steam-launch, with European Agent attends arrivals and departures; every assistance given in clearing luggage and affording information. Passengers are met at the Railway Station.

VISITORS have the option of messing either in TOKYO or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER on the Premises.

Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels.

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROPRIETORS.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager,  
YOKOHAMA.

L. DEWETTE, Manager,  
TOKYO.

Dr. KNORR'S  
ANTIPYRINE

patented

"LION BRAND."  
In Powder and Crystals, also in Drops of 5 grains, easily soluble in Water, Wine, &c.  
FEVER, RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

## ARGONIN.

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SOLUBLE CASEIN-SILVER PREPARATION.  
Used in Gonorrhoea in 1 to 2 per cent. solutions possesses a similar bactericidal action to silver nitrate, but is distinguished by complete absence of irritating properties.  
It is required that the directions on the boxes for making solutions shall be implicitly followed.

CHINA EXPORT, IMPORT & BANK CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,  
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

Dr. OVERLACH'S  
MIGRAININE

(ANTIPYRINE—CAFFEINE—CITRATE.)

(1) Excellent results for the severest cases of migraine, as well as in headache arising from alcohol, nicotine and morphia poisoning, neuritis, influenza, grippe, etc.  
(2) The best antipyretic, even in threatened collapse, because the caffeine of Migrantine acts simultaneously as an analgesic.

Use only DR. OVERLACH'S MIGRAININE, "Lion Brand," and always prescribe "MIGRAININE HOECHST."

The best medium dose for adults is 17 grains, given once or twice daily in powder or in solution.

Sole Manufacturers—  
FARWELL & CO., MEISTER LUCIUS & BRUNING, HOECHST O. M.

Literature of the above Preparations supplied gratis at request to medical men.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,  
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND HAMBURG.  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to COPENHAGEN, STOCKHOLM, NORKKOPING, GÖTTE, DANTZIG and KÖNIGSBERG, with transshipment in HAMBURG.)

THE Company's Steamship

"COWRIE,"  
Captain Parsons, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 12th instant.

For Freight, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KÄRBERG & Co.,  
Agents.

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## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN,"  
Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAK & Co.,  
General Managers.

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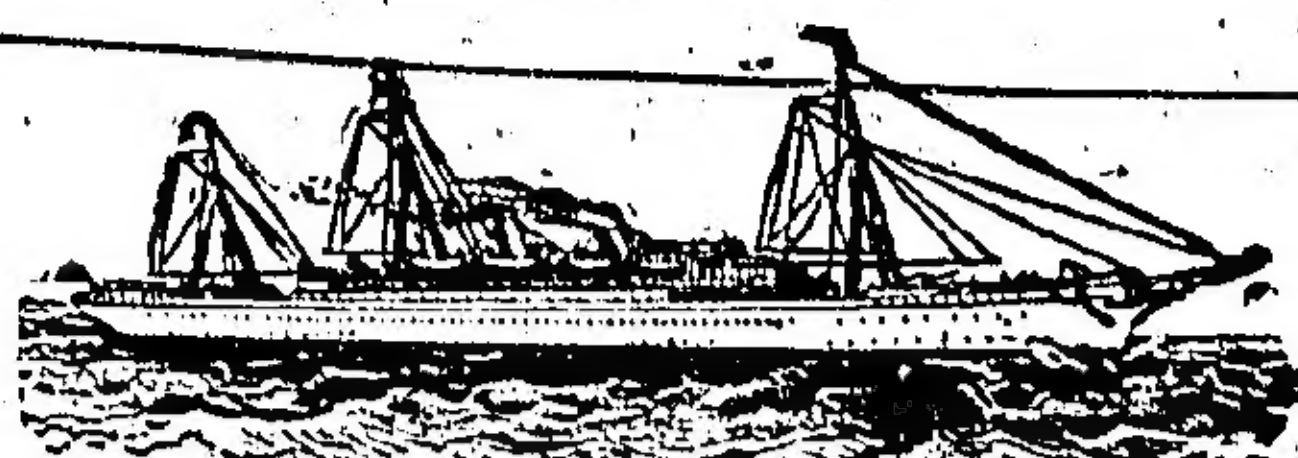
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## Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE

1897.



1897.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA

AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—4,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 28th April.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 19th May.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 9th June.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF

JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12

DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL

TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent

FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is

made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which

passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return

tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military,

Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TOUR TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney

Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits. Good for

9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,

(second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS

(the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition)

and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the

Railway is traversed.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned, and operated by

the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

Hongkong, 7th April, 1897.

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
Paddis Street.